

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

TILIAN JOHN TILIAN,

Defendant.

4:22-CR-3118

TENTATIVE FINDINGS

The Court has received the revised presentence investigation report in this case. There are no motions for departure or variance. The defendant has objected to the presentence report. [Filing 116](#).

IT IS ORDERED:

1. The Court will consult and follow the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to the extent permitted and required by [United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 \(2005\)](#) and subsequent cases. In this regard, the Court gives notice that, unless otherwise ordered, it will:
 - (a) give the advisory Guidelines respectful consideration within the context of each individual case and will filter the Guidelines' advice through the [18 U.S.C. § 3553\(a\)](#) factors, but will not afford the Guidelines any particular or "substantial" weight;
 - (b) resolve all factual disputes relevant to sentencing by the greater weight of the evidence and without the aid of a jury;
 - (c) impose upon the United States the burden of proof on all Guidelines enhancements;

- (d) impose upon the defendant the burden of proof on all Guidelines mitigators;
 - (e) depart from the advisory Guidelines, if appropriate, using pre-*Booker* departure theory; and
 - (f) in cases where a departure using pre-*Booker* departure theory is not warranted, deviate or vary from the Guidelines when there is a principled reason justifying a sentence different than that called for by application of the advisory Guidelines, again without affording the Guidelines any particular or "substantial" weight.
2. There are no motions that require resolution at sentencing. The defendant has objected to the presentence report as follows: "[T]here is a lot of irrelevant information and inference that is unverified and may be prejudicial to the Defendant." [Filing 116](#).

Ordinarily, if a defendant objects to something in the presentence report on which the government has the burden of proof, the government must present evidence at sentencing to prove the existence of the disputed facts. See [United States v. Poor Bear](#), 359 F.3d 1038, 1041 (8th Cir. 2004). But unless a defendant objects to a *specific* factual allegation contained in the presentence report, the Court may accept that fact as true for sentencing purposes. [United States v. Zambrano](#), 971 F.3d 774, 780 (8th Cir. 2020).


Here, there's no way for the government to know what it's being asked to prove, nor any specific dispute for the Court to rule on. Because the defendant has not objected "with specificity and clarity to fact statements in the PSR," see [United States v. Dokes](#), 872 F.3d 886, 889

(8th Cir. 2017), the Court's tentative finding is that the defendant's objection lacks merit.

3. Except to the extent, if any, that the Court has sustained an objection, granted a motion, or reserved an issue for later resolution in the preceding paragraph, the parties are notified that the Court's tentative findings are that the presentence report is correct in all respects.
4. If any party wishes to challenge these tentative findings, that party shall, as soon as possible (but in any event no later than three (3) business days before sentencing) file with the Court and serve upon opposing counsel an objection challenging these tentative findings, supported by a brief as to the law and such evidentiary materials as are required, giving due regard to the local rules of practice governing the submission of evidentiary materials. If an evidentiary hearing is requested, such filings should include a statement describing why a hearing is necessary and how long such a hearing would take.
5. Absent timely submission of the information required by the preceding paragraph, the Court's tentative findings may become final and the presentence report may be relied upon by the Court without more.
6. Unless otherwise ordered, any objection challenging these tentative findings shall be resolved at sentencing.

Dated this 18th day of July, 2023.

BY THE COURT:



John M. Gerrard
Senior United States District Judge